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SECURITY INFORMATION

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT
CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR/Germany

DATE DISTR. 1 Aug. 1952

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Information on Chemical Plants at Severo-Donetsk and Verkhneye, USSR, and the Leuna and Huels Plants in Germany

NO. OF PAGES 6

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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The Don Soda plant is not located in Lisichansk (48-50N, 38-22E) but about two miles southeast of Lisichansk, along the Donetsk River, in the town of Verkhneye. The name of the railroad station is Pereyezdnaya.

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[redacted] it produces soda, because prisoners-of-war concealed baking soda in their food cannisters and smuggled it from the plant. Soda, as a result of the Five-year Plan, was actually scarcest in the town where it was produced. [redacted] strong chlorine odor surrounding the chlorine plant in Aussig, Czechoslovakia. [redacted]

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4. [redacted] never heard that they are hydroforming petroleum stocks in the USSR refineries. Prof Borlyeskov, at the Karpov Institute, was very much interested in catalytic cracking, [redacted]

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5. [redacted]

6. [redacted]

7. [redacted]

The methanol and ammonia plants were in most respects independent, but at Leuna the compressors were the bottlenecks in production, and these compressors were used for dual purposes. There were, of course, other tie-ins to provide the flexibility in operation required in any large plant.

8. [redacted] in order to have a going plant concern, the Soviets selected the best and most modern pieces of equipment. If the remaining pieces were sufficient for continued operation, it was just lucky for Leuna. It is hard to specify whether the selection was made only to help USSR production and translate as much productive capacity as possible from Leuna to the USSR, or whether the intention was to dismantle on general principles and deliberately try to jeopardize operations at Leuna. In any event, Leuna was large enough and resourceful enough that it always stayed in business. For example, despite the fact that most of the evaporators from the fertilizer plant were shipped to the USSR, Leuna is nonetheless producing ammonium sulfate fertilizer at the rate of 2000 tons/day, which is the same range as the old production. The quality, of course, is poorer; the crystals are smaller and the product mealy. However, a product of former quality would limit production to 300 tons/day.

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9.

10. 34 per cent of the Leuna ammonia synthesis plant was dismantled and shipped to Severo-Donetsk.

In 1940 the ammonia production at Leuna was 1000 tons of fixed nitrogen/day, and the capacity was perhaps up to 2000 tons/day. Later, with increased coal hydrogenation, requiring dual use of compressors, gas generators, and purifiers, the capacity was decreased to about 1300 tons/day. During the war, after the bombing had started, the daily production was reduced to 800 tons of fixed nitrogen/day, although the capacity was still about 1300 tons/day. the production was about 720 tons/day. the Leuna synthesis gas capacity of 500,000-600,000 normal cubic meters/hr was reduced 100,000 by bombing and another 150,000 by dismantling, from which it could be concluded that 30-40% of the synthesis plant was dismantled. However, this figure applies only insofar as synthesis gas is concerned. Relatively speaking, the ammonia plant did not suffer as much as the hydrogenation and methanol plants. the ammonia production capacity of the dismantled equipment shipped to Severo-Donetsk would be about 300 tons of fixed nitrogen/day. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

11.

At Severo-Donetsk , it was apparent that work on the construction of the steam plant, which could be seen from the outside, was being pushed and almost completed.

an ammonia plant was to be erected in Severo-Donetsk, and the plant was actually undergoing installation. the technical installation was started brown gases from the oxides of nitrogen could be observed, but the source of ammonia at that time was from tank cars.

12. hydrogen was intended for the ammonia synthesis plant at Severo-Donetsk

The intended source of hydrogen was from normal water gas generators. The water gas was to be produced from steinkohl, or hard coal, mined in the Donets coal basin.

13. at Severo-Donetsk, products are being produced

Dr Herold, while working at the GIAP (Government Institute for Nitrogen Production) in Moscow, was asked by the Soviet Director to plan a research laboratory for Severo-Donetsk, for ammonia, nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate or Leuna saltpeter, urea,

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methanol, isobutanol, and higher alcohols which were to be esterified to yield phthallic anhydride to produce plasticizers known by the trade name Palatinol .

14. concerning Soviet plans for production at Severo-Donetsk?

ammonium nitrate would be the main item of production, ammonium nitrate is not a particularly good fertilizer. It would, however, find uses in industrial explosives.

15.

16. quarts floats used for measuring the concentration of heavy water. 50X1-HUM

During the war these floats were purchased, perhaps from Schotte und Genossen, in Jena. After the war they were no longer available, and Col Petrianov, 50X1-HUM the Soviet chief, tried his luck at blowing them. They were very simple and primitive, roughly tear-drop in shape, with bulb diameters of about 0.5 inches, and about 1 inch long. There were at least 2-4 sets, perhaps 6 altogether. All measurements were made at a temperature of 20°C. About 6 Hoeppler thermostats were available, but not all were in working order.

17.

All of the sets at Leuna were taken to the Karpov Institute in Moscow.

18.

ranges of HDO concentration the quarts floats were used. each set covered the entire range, with relatively more floats for the lower range.

19.

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